

THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
 OF
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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REPORT.

ON a review of the events bearing upon the question of the extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade, which it again becomes the duty of Your Committee to lay before you, they are reluctantly compelled to make the discouraging admission, that little real progress has been made, during the past year, in the suppression of these two great evils, although a considerable amount of anti-slavery sentiment has manifested itself, in various quarters, and under a variety of circumstances.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The fact cannot be concealed, that the slave-trade has been prosecuted with increased activity for some time past; and more especially since it has been covered almost exclusively by the American flag.

The completest official report on the state of the slave-trade on the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, and the most recent in the possession of Your Committee, is to be found in a despatch from Commodore Wise to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey, dated from on board the *Vesuvius*, off Sierra Leone, January 20th, 1859. Your Committee have reason to believe that the traffic has not only not diminished since that date, but has considerably increased. In the absence, however, of the Slave-trade Papers for the year 1859-60, they can only furnish you with positive information extending from the month of July 1857, to the end of December 1858.

In the first place, a new system of conducting the slave-trade has been contrived, which offers enormous advantages to those

who engage in it, and exposes them to little or no risk. At Havana, New York, Boston, and New Orleans, Joint-Stock Slave-trading Companies have been established, entitled, "Expeditions to Africa." Some of the wealthiest firms are connected with these Companies, the transactions of which are so public, that the shares are quoted on the Exchange at Havana, at a thousand dollars each. The capital amassed is placed in the hands of an agent, who undertakes the management of the enterprise. He induces naturalized citizens to act as captains of the intended slavers, who are furnished with money to procure vessels and crews. The latter are generally foreigners, who have acquired the manners and the appearance of Americans, and who are furnished with American protections, from men really American. These protections are shewn with the ship's papers, at the Custom-house, and the vessel is cleared as *bonâ fide* American, proceeding usually to the Havana, where she takes on board her water, slave-coppers, planks for slave-deck, and often a cargo of rum and muskets. The registries are obtained by fraud; but it has not been found possible yet to discover how it is effected. It is known, however, that the regular price of a false register is a thousand dollars. These papers are so well got up, that on several occasions, they have deceived the officers of the United-States' cruisers. In some instances, the slavers leave the United States for the Havana, with correct American papers, and an American crew. At the Havana they receive a second crew, composed of Spaniards, who are designated "passengers," but who ultimately take charge of the vessel, though

she hoists the American flag. The American crew are then transferred to a legal trader, or to a vessel conniving at the traffic, without being actually engaged in it. The special object of these contrivances is to deceive Her Majesty's cruisers, for the slavers thus provided pass as *bond fide* American vessels. On the other hand, they have a crew and papers which will bear the cursory inspection to which they are subjected by American officers; and by having no native-born American on board, they escape the penalties of the American laws. As they approach the coast, a watch-fire, of which the smoke may be seen fourteen miles out at sea, warns them of the presence of cruisers. If the coast is clear, they run in and land the super-cargo, then stand out to sea again, returning to ship their slaves according to circumstances. The agents use every exertion and employ every device to put the cruisers upon the wrong track, while their position, or the change of each, is telegraphed along the coast, and fires are lighted to indicate where they are. Under such a system capture becomes difficult. But were prizes much more numerous than they are, the Joint-Stock Company system covers all risks. Formerly the calculation was, that if two out of five escaped, the transaction left a large profit. Under the modern system, the greater the number of vessels despatched for slaves, the greater the chances of success; for if two out of twelve escape with their cargoes, the proceeds pay the expense of the remaining ten, and leave an immense profit. That this statement is correct, the following estimate—based on actual ventures, and set forth in the latest Parliamentary Papers—fully proves:

Purchase of 12 vessels, fitting out, &c.	£36,000
Miscellaneous expenses (bribes, &c.)	10,000
Purchase of twelve cargoes each of 600 slaves, at 4 <i>l.</i> each, South Coast	28,800
Total outlay	£74,800
Sale of two cargoes, 1200 slaves, at 200 <i>l.</i> a head	£240,000
Deduct outlay	74,800
Clear profit	£165,200

It is self-evident, that as the risk of every vessel being captured is very small, there is no ultimate probability that such profitable speculations will be given up. In the year 1857 information was received of thirty-one vessels having proceeded to the WEST COAST OF AFRICA for slaves, which were capable of conveying 19,200 negroes. Only nineteen of the number were captured, more than one-third, with 7400 slaves, having escaped. It is estimated that the profits of the Slave-

trading Companies, in 1857, amounted to 1400 per cent. One of them is known to have chartered for the trade, the *Crimea*, the *Telegraph*, the *Frank*, and the *Niagara*. The three former escaped from the South Coast with full cargoes of from 600 to 700 slaves. The latter was captured. On the other hand, the *Telegraph* had no sooner landed her cargo in Cuba, than she returned to the coast, and in 1858 again escaped with a full complement. From the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1858, nine captures were made by the cruisers, while four slavers are known to have got off with 2700 slaves. But the completeness of these returns cannot be vouched for, it being notorious that several vessels leave the coast annually, which are never fallen in with nor heard of by the British cruisers. Commodore Wise affirms that the strictest and most vigilant system of cruising had been followed up for twelve months previous to his then date of writing, and every exertion had been made to suppress the traffic, "but without avail." He adds, "that the most undoubted slavers, under American colours, had been visited and left untouched by Her Majesty's officers, acting according to their instructions," and that "Her Majesty's cruisers are next to useless on the coast, so far as the suppression of the slave-trade is concerned."

But the trade is not confined to the South. In the North large numbers of slaves are obtained from Pongas and Gallinas. Up to the 30th of June 1858, the whole of this part of the coast had been in a most disturbed state, owing to the slave-hunts which had been revived to supply the regular slave-traders, and the agents for the French emigration system. Entire villages and towns were deserted, the natives having, in many instances, abandoned their property and their cattle, to escape from Prince Mannah and Salt Fish.

This awful state of things was ascribed chiefly to the French emigration system. A number of Spaniards had also re-opened the regular slave-trade at the Gallinas, and erected houses in which to stow away the negroes, in readiness for transportation. Your Committee gather, from the African local papers, and from the reports which are occasionally published in the English journals, of the proceedings of the squadron, that there has been no improvement since Commodore Wise sent in the report referred to.

In the division of the Bights, the slave-traders appear to have been greatly baffled in their nefarious attempts, and to have met with very little success. Nevertheless, slave-hunts by the Dahomians against the people of Abbeokuta had been very frequent, and *vice versa*, and a large number of slaves were known to have been conveyed to Whydah and other places. As, however, the King of

Dahomey demanded from 60 to 170 dollars each for his slaves, the majority of the slavers had proceeded South, where negroes were obtainable for from sixteen to twenty dollars a head. As a necessary result, it is in the South that the traffic is carried on to the greatest extent, all the slavers which had escaped up to the end of December 1858 having left that coast, while all the barracoons had been, at different times, each full of slaves. Many of them had been exhausted by the French; cloth, rum, and other goods being freely taken in exchange. Notwithstanding the ready market found for them, however, many hundreds of negroes are known to have died of starvation in the barracoons.

Your Committee believe it will be found, that during the year 1858, slave-trading was carried on more openly under the American flag than at any previous period. In Commodore Wise's despatch to Sir F. Grey, already referred to, they find him stating that, "in all the annals of slave-trade, the year 1858 will have been the most successful." He avows it to be his belief—founded upon reliable information—that fifteen or sixteen slavers left the coast in that year, with upwards of 10,000 slaves; that the system was never better organized, or more methodically carried out, and that the most vigorous efforts were being made for prosecuting it during the then coming year; that is, 1859.

AFRICA: EAST COAST.—While the French are permitted to continue their immigration system, the slave-trade on the East coast is not likely to be suppressed. The French vessels obtain their cargoes on the North-east part of the coast, on the North-west coast of Madagascar, and from the islands of Nossi Bey, Comoro, Mayotta, and Johanna. Since July 1858, the latter place has been closed against them. On the North-east coast they fetch the slaves in their own boats. At the other localities, they procure them by means of native dhows, which, during the North-east monsoon, bring the slaves down from Quiloa, Ibo, and their vicinities. During the South-west monsoon, similar native conveyances bring them from the coast lying between Indiana and St. Antonio rivers. Five thousand slaves are reported to have been obtained in this way, during the year 1857; but it was supposed that they had not succeeded in purchasing so many in 1858.

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

In addition to the slaves carried off from the West and the East coasts of Africa, in the regular way of the slave-trade, a very large number of negroes had been supplied to the agents of the French Government, engaged in the so-called free-immigration

scheme. Seventeen thousand are known to have been purchased by these agents, of the Arab chiefs of the Comoro Islands, at Zanzibar, Angoxa, and Madagascar, on the East coast, in five years, namely, from 1852 to 1857; and Commander Oldfield states, that in 1857, five thousand are computed to have been conveyed to Bourbon. This system is so completely organized, that wherever it is practicable, the French establish an agent whom they style *Engagé Consul*, and who superintends this new traffic. One is resident at Angoxa. Attempts have been made to establish him there officially, and another at Johanna, but without avail, as the Sultans considered that their slave-trade treaties with Great Britain prohibited their permitting such an official to be established. Commander Oldfield states that numbers of the *engagés* die of starvation and thirst, on board the Arab dhows, the quantity of water and provisions they are able to carry being quite inadequate "even for the veriest calls of humanity." One case was known of a cargo being for ten days wholly destitute of water, during the voyage from the coast to the place of trans-shipment.

Some six thousand *engagés* appear to have been shipped from various parts of the West coast during 1858. The barracoons are called *Depôts d'Industrie*, and have individuals in charge, armed with a whip to keep the negroes in order. The agents obtain them in precisely the same way as the professed slave-dealers do; and Commander Aplin, writing to Commodore Wise, says, "not any one has been able to discover any difference." Commodore Wise states, in a despatch to the Admiralty, dated Loango, 9th Sept. 1858, that:

"All attempts at disguising the real nature of the French emigration scheme has been given up. It is a common occurrence to observe these unfortunate negroes brought in from the interior, in twos and threes, to the French factory, secured by ropes to the forked end of a wooden pole encircling their necks, their hands strongly bound, and thus dragged along by their owners, while a third negro hastens their movements by the lash. At Loango the voluntary free emigrants are guarded in the same manner as slaves. Many of them have attempted to escape; and in order to prevent any chances of such an attempt proving successful, the French agents make it a practice to secure these unfortunate negroes to irons, in gangs of twos and threes. They may be thus observed every morning when brought down to wash in the lagoon at the foot of the barracoon.

Your Committee would remark upon the evidence before them, that nothing has of late years tended so directly to stimulate the slave-trade as this French emigration scheme.

The French Government alleges that its operation is opposed to the interests of the slave-dealers, by creating an extra demand; but this is not so in reality. The interior will supply any number of slaves that may be required; and the dealers having the French market open to them, to absorb any accumulation of slaves that the capture of slave-vessels might occasion, are thus secured from loss. Indeed, the effect of this most objectionable scheme has been, on the one hand, to increase the demand for slaves, and, on the other, to diminish the risk of the slave-dealer.

BRAZIL.—Your Committee rejoice in being able to record that Her Majesty's Consuls in the various ports of Brazil are unanimous in reporting the total cessation of the slave-trade. The authorities have exhibited the greatest promptitude in acting upon the slightest information of any attempt to renew it, and by arresting persons coming under suspicion, have deterred others, formerly concerned in slave-trading transactions, from committing themselves. Rumours had prevailed that a plan was in existence for bringing slaves into Brazil by way of the Guianas, but they appear to have been destitute of foundation. A striking proof of the vigilance of the local police—acting under superior orders—in following up the anti-slave-trade policy of the Government is furnished in the recapture of twenty-six out of thirty slaves, the remnant of a cargo surreptitiously landed, in October 1855, at Serinhaem. This affair caused considerable excitement at the time, and formed the subject of a debate in our House of Lords. A cargo of 152 negroes was landed, one of the chief parties concerned in abstracting them from the slaver being the son of the Delegate of the province, Colonel Vasconcelles Drummond. This officer, though he appears to have been very active in tracing the negroes, and, indeed, succeeded in recapturing 152 of them, endeavoured to screen his son—who ran off thirty of the negroes—and was therefore dismissed from his office. The British Consul took the part of Colonel Drummond against his own Government, and even to this day designates him as “a deeply injured individual.” Every effort has since been made to trace the thirty negroes, who were ascertained to have been conveyed away into the interior immediately after the landing was accomplished; and of these, twenty-six have been recovered, of whom ten during the year 1858. The four last found were in the possession of the proprietor of plantation “Caele,” who had been imprisoned. One of the four yet missing to complete the balance of the cargo, is said to have died of paralysis, so that only three remain to be recovered.

While, however, the trade in slaves from Africa has ceased, the coastwise traffic be-

tween the provinces appears to be still carried on with great activity, and forms the subject of an active correspondence between Her Majesty's Consuls and the supreme authorities. This traffic—which is attended with much cruelty and suffering—is only one of the results of the continuance of Slavery; and Your Committee doubt whether it can be suppressed so long as the latter system exists.

CUBA.—The shameful connivance of the authorities in Cuba, and the culpable remissness of the Spanish Government in carrying out its treaties with Great Britain, continue to foster the slave-trade to this island. The extent to which it is prosecuted may be judged of by the statement made by the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Buchanan, at Madrid, on the 23rd of June 1858, in these words:

“These reports,* which are confirmed by others received from Her Majesty's naval officers, leave no room for doubting that the slave-trade is now carried on in Cuba to an extent little, if at all, inferior to that which prevailed before Spain bound herself by treaty to put a stop entirely and for ever to the traffic in slaves in the Spanish colonial possessions.”

In the absence of the annual report on the slave-trade to Cuba, for the year 1858, usually furnished by Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul and Commissioner of the British and Spanish Mixed Court, Your Committee cannot furnish the official list of negroes reported to have been landed in the course of that year; but they submit that the number must have been beyond precedent to justify so strong an assertion on the part of the Earl of Malmesbury. Your Committee can form only an approximate estimate of the true number, upon such evidence as is furnished by the published correspondence, which is at the same time most imperfect.

Thirty slavers were captured in 1857, the greater number fully equipped for the slave-trade, and some having slaves on board. According to the reports of the naval officers, for every slaver captured, two escape, so that the entire number engaged may be set down at ninety. Now the average cargo of a slaver is 600 negroes, which, multiplied by sixty, would give 36,000 slaves conveyed to Cuba in 1857. In the first six months of 1858, fifty slavers were known to have cleared out from Havana, of which only four were captured on the return voyage. If the computations of the naval officers are correct, then forty-six which escaped would have conveyed 27,600 negroes to Cuba, during the last six months of 1858. It is quite impossible that the disembarkation of cargoes of negroes can be effected on

* Mr. Consul Crawford's. (Ed. A. S. R.)

the island without the direct connivance of the authorities, for the arrival must be known to a considerable number of persons; let alone that the slaves, even after they are safely landed, require to be provided with *cedulas*, or registration certificates, which could not be obtained without the authorities being privy to the transaction. Indeed, when it is known that these documents are to be had for a sum that averages from one doubloon and a half to two doubloons (5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*) the mystery is at once solved. Their participation in these nefarious transactions is carried to such an extent, that in one instance, mentioned by Mr. Crawford in a despatch addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated 29th December 1858, 200,000 dollars were paid in bribes, to permit the landing of a cargo of 900 Bozals, which were conveyed from the place of landing, through the country, to the estate, escorted by 200 armed men, nearly all of whom were mounted. These slaves sold at prices varying from 755 to 900 dollars each. That the Spanish Government has the remotest intention of putting an end to this most disgraceful state of things Your Committee is not so sanguine as to believe. Mr. Crawford does not scruple to express similar views. He thus addresses the Earl of Malmesbury on the 25th January 1859:

"The Spanish Government always pretends to be devising measures and inviting the Captains-General to suggest the means for effectually putting an end to the traffic. But I am very much afraid that there is no sincerity in those demonstrations, since the means already at the disposition of these authorities are scarcely ever effectually employed, and are constantly evaded with impunity, owing to the system of venality which prevails; so that it is very questionable if the fullest authority were to be conferred upon the Captain-General, whether the results would be materially different, unless a responsibility were attached and enforced as to a performance of the duties in that respect, and he were answerable for the introduction of slaves, unless it could be satisfactorily shewn that such infraction of the law and of the existing treaty could not have been prevented, nor the parties detected and fully punished."

It does not appear that Her Majesty's Government has exhibited any lack of energy in remonstrating with that of Spain, for we find the Earl of Malmesbury requesting Mr. Buchanan to represent to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, that "this is a state of things of which Her Majesty's Government has just grounds to complain. Spain has bound herself by treaty to put down the slave-trade in her dominions; and if she honestly performed her treaty engagements the traffic in African slaves would be at an end; for Spain is now the only coun-

try on whose soil the slave-trader can land his cargo of human beings." He adds:

"Her Majesty's Government has a right to require that a term shall be put to the flagrant abuse by the Spanish authorities of the engagements which Spain has contracted with this country for the suppression of the slave-trade, and a longer persistence in the course hitherto pursued with regard to the Cuban slave-trade, cannot fail seriously to impair those friendly relations which it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to cultivate with the Government of Her Catholic Majesty."

Remonstrances, however, are of no avail, or it might be supposed that such strong language would produce a salutary effect. But the Spanish Government confines itself to protestations of sincerity and declarations of inability to contend with an evil which it stands solemnly pledged to suppress. It is easy to conceive, that so long as there is only remonstrance on the one hand, and empty protestation on the other, the Cuban officials are encouraged to believe there is no sincerity on either side. That this is not the case on the part of Her Majesty's Government Your Committee are anxious to believe. It is, no doubt, greatly embarrassed how to deal with a Power which is utterly indifferent to all moral considerations, and to whom treaties are only as so much waste paper. Nevertheless, Your Committee are reluctant to adopt the conclusion that no mode could be devised to compel Spain to fulfil her solemn obligations. At any rate, Your Committee think the time has come, when, in view of the awful development the wicked traffic in slaves to Cuba has acquired, some decisive course must be adopted to put an end to it, and thus close the last market open to the African slave-trader.

TURKEY AND THE LEVANT.—It does not appear that the Ottoman Porte has relaxed its efforts to suppress the slave-trade within its dominions. Several seizures had occurred of negroes introduced in contravention of the Imperial Firman of February 1856. Exportations of slaves also occasionally take place from TRIPOLI, and much vigilance is required on the part of the local authorities to defeat the enterprise of the slave-dealers. Their efforts must have produced a great change in the position of the traders, for we find that the principal merchants of FEZZAN and GHADAMES, whose traffic with NIGRITIA, under the protection of the Porte, formerly consisted principally in slaves, have addressed a memorial to the Pasha of Tripoli, complaining of their inability to procure a livelihood in consequence of the putting into execution of the Firman prohibiting slave-trade. They also beg that the Pasha will render the prohibition universal; for while

they suffer from the refusal of the merchants at GHAT and SOUDAN to barter any thing but slaves for merchandize, a great commerce in slaves has sprung up with the Algerians, so that the trade is still carried on through other channels, though the memorialists are prohibited from continuing to prosecute it. The new trade with the Algerians is conducted through French agents, natives of Algiers, who have instructions to select young slaves of both sexes, varying in age from fifteen to twenty, whom they purchase at from 350 to 400 francs each. These agents use their utmost endeavours to encourage the merchants of GHAT to carry on a trade with Algeria, and one of them was reported to be upon the point of negotiating a treaty of amity with the chiefs. The intention of the Algerine authorities in purchasing these blacks, is said to be to enrol in the army of that province, all the males who are transmitted for this purpose. Notices to this effect had been despatched to Central Africa. It was anticipated these would have the effect of reviving a considerable branch of the slave-trade, against which the prohibitory Firman had been directed. Some 2000 slaves appear to have been obtained in the manner mentioned, and the dealers had made a profit of more than 100 per cent. upon the sales.

There is also a considerable trade in negroes carried on from MASSOWAH and other places on the African coast, by way of the Red Sea, to Turkey. Several cargoes of negroes, in native boats, had been captured, and the prosecution of the trade made a subject of serious complaint to the Porte, from the authorities at Aden. In ABYSSINIA matters were a more encouraging aspect. The king had taken a decisive step towards checking the export of slaves from his dominions. He had seized about 2000 who had been brought by the Mussulman traders from the South, and given them their liberty. He had further confiscated all the property found in the caravans, and sent orders to all the governors on the frontier towards SENNAAR and MASSOWAH to act similarly, and had prohibited the Gallas from bringing their countrymen for sale, under any pretext, under penalty of death. This monarch is endeavouring to complete his conquest of Abyssinia, and it is the opinion of Mr. Consul Plowden, that if he should accomplish his object, and live a few years, he will do more towards abolishing the slave-trade than can be hoped for by many years of extraneous efforts.

OBSERVATIONS.

In view of the facts which Your Committee have submitted, they cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, sad though the avowal may be, that not for many years has

the prospect of putting down the slave-trade been less encouraging. In this opinion they are confirmed by that of Rear-Admiral Grey, who, addressing the Admiralty on the 11th of November 1858, says:

"The fair prospect which our exertions in previous years, and the concurrence of France, had opened to us, of finally suppressing the odious slave-trade, is now entirely gone, and I have little hope that the increase in the legal trade, and the improvement in Africa it carried with it, can continue in the face of these proceedings."

Your Committee would not be understood as expressing an opinion in favour of the extension of the cruiser system in thus expressing their concurrence in the views of Admiral Grey; for they believe that at no time did the employment of an armed force on the coast promise to result in the extinction of the traffic. Indeed, the activity of the regular slave-trade at the present time is a proof of the necessity of introducing other measures, which though they may be slow in operation, are more certain in their effect; and amongst them, Your Committee place in the front rank the encouraging of legitimate trade and the development of native industry. They are of opinion, that if a tenth part of the sum which the cruiser system has cost, had been applied to these purposes, the Chiefs would have soon found it more to their interest to employ their people than to sell them; for wherever legitimate commerce along the coast has sprung up, the slave-trade has disappeared. Abundant evidence of this encouraging fact is to be found in the Slave-trade Papers last published, and too much stress cannot be laid upon it.

Loando — from which port nine-tenths of the slaves formerly exported used to be taken, and which annually furnished the Brazilian market with from 15,000 to 18,000 negroes—exported in 1857, goods to the declared value of 239,781*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, while the imports amounted to 293,384*l.*, on which 23,590*l.* duty was paid. The imports thus exceeded the exports by the sum of 53,603*l.* Amongst the latter was a small quantity of raw cotton, namely, 10,267*lbs.*, valued at 149*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, or 3½*d.* per *lb.* This is a fact worthy of particular notice, as forming, for the first time, an article of trade from that province. Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner, writing to the Earl of Clarendon, from Loando, on the 25th of February 1859, says that the legitimate trade of the province has augmented within the last few years nearly in the same ratio as the traffic in human beings has been suppressed.

In the Bight of Benin, though there was considerable slave-trading in 1857, the exports shewed an increase of 200,372*l.* over those of the previous year, the relative

amounts being, in 1856, 812,328*l.*, and in 1857, 1,062,700*l.* The trade in cotton was also very brisk, and a good palm-oil season was expected.

The late Mr. Consul Campbell, referring to his Trade Report for 1857, says, that although the result of the previous year's trade was satisfactory, he had reason to anticipate one yet more so, for that, during the first six months of that year, nearly 3000 tons of palm-oil were shipped from Lagos beach, which, with the quantity on hand ready for shipment on the 1st of July 1857, was a quantity equal to the total exports of palm-oil in 1856. He attributes the relaxation of the trade wholly to the revival of the slave-trade at Whydah, which drew large numbers of the people of Abbeokuta from their peaceful employments to go to war, or rather to catch slaves, the ill effects of which were being felt to that hour. This was especially the case at Abbeokuta. It is highly satisfactory, however, to find, that from Lagos the exports of raw cotton were 114,844*lbs.* in 1857 against 34,491*lbs.* in 1856, or an increase of considerably more than 300 per cent. In the Sherbro, also, legitimate trade had increased to a most encouraging extent, simultaneously with the diminution of the slave-trade. The latest official returns shew exports to the amount of 61,000*l.*, including ten packages of raw cotton and 300 tons of native manufactured cotton. The palm-oil exported was of the declared value of 51,000*l.*, and this from a locality which, scarcely six years ago, exported only slaves. This improved state of things has been, in a great measure, owing to the great personal exertions of Mr. Consul Hanson, a native of the Gold Coast, and a highly meritorious functionary.

Your Committee cannot conclude this portion of their Report without referring to the remarkable correspondence on the abuse of the American flag for slave-trading purposes, which has taken place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States. Its general purport has, it is true, been made known through the medium of the public press, but the most important admissions, on both sides, have scarcely received any attention. These relate to the inefficiency of the cruiser system to suppress the traffic, and your Committee regard them as most important elements to be taken into account, in considering what course should be adopted to put an end to it. In the able State-paper addressed by General Lewis Cass to Mr. Dallas, dated 23d February 1859, the following striking passage occurs:

"The British Government has been already informed that this Government entertains the most serious doubts of the efficiency of the African squadrons which are employed in the suppression of the slave-trade, in accomplishing this work. They

cannot close the long line of coast where it is most active; and the success which has attended these efforts of prevention bears a very unequal proportion to the expenditure of life and treasure they have cost. But the President is unwilling, notwithstanding these doubts, to withhold the co-operation of the United States from this work of repression, and the serious appeal of the British Government is entitled to respectful attention."

The views thus expressed, coincide with those so long professed by Your Committee; but it would not have been worth while to quote them, had the same distinguished statesman not laid stress upon certain suggestions made by him in a letter to Lord Napier, on the 10th of April 1858, and which are, in the main, in unison with the policy your Committee have persistently advocated, as alone likely to achieve the result every friend of humanity must desire. He says:

"But other means have been suggested, by persons intimately acquainted with the slave-coast, and who have watched the slave-trade operations, and which offer encouraging prospects of success, if adopted. These suggestions relate to the extension and improvement of the free colonial establishments in that region, so as to create barriers, at the most exposed points, and also to the construction of small military posts, or block-houses, garrisoned from the acclimated population at or near the places to which the course of the trade has been directed, and where the means of interchange may be found."

When Your Committee, consider the enormous development which legitimate commerce on the African coast has acquired, wherever it has once been fostered, and its almost immediate effect in extirpating the slave-trade, they cannot resist the conclusion, that were means employed to multiply trading establishments along the coast, under the protection of the British Government, the same happy result would follow in the new localities opened to legitimate trade, which have attended all previous efforts in the same direction. It must be borne in mind that the native dealers on the sea-board sell slaves because there is a demand for them. Profit is their sole object. If, however, they found that larger gains would accrue to them from their employment as labourers, their self-interest would induce them to turn their labour to account, with a view to derive a permanent revenue from it. The same considerations would influence the chiefs further in the interior, who sell slaves to the chiefs on the coast, and who, having a right to a certain proportion of the earnings of their people, would soon find it more advan-

tageous to employ them than to hunt for slaves. This policy would also have the effect of raising, not only the value of labour, but of the labourer, so that the slave-dealer would not find it to his interest to pay the augmented price the latter would command. This is no speculative theory. Your Committee predict this general result from what has already actually occurred. A few years ago, Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, was almost exclusively a slave mart. In 1853, the total quantity of palm-oil exported thence was only 160 tons. In 1857 the exports of the same commodity reached 4942 tons. The value of common labour within the same period advanced 150 per cent., while that of the labourer rose from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 350 per cent. Your Committee submit these facts as unanswerable arguments in favour of a radical change of measures, which they deem it the more important to urge, because Her Majesty's Government has recently shewn a disposition towards a directly opposite policy, in ignorance—Your Committee would believe—of the deplorable consequences likely to follow upon the diminution of our consular staff on the West and the East Coasts of the African continent.

SLAVERY.

Events have occurred during the last year which encourage the belief that the dreadful institution of Slavery is being gradually undermined, and that a crisis is approaching in its history, which will terminate in the emancipation of the enslaved.

AMERICA.

In the United States of America, public opinion has been aroused to a consideration of the danger of Slavery as an institution, by an occurrence which, irrespective of its fatal issue to the parties principally concerned, is likely to involve consequences as fatal to the institution itself. Your Committee refer to what has been called the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, headed by Captain John Brown.

How that attempt failed; how John Brown and the principal leaders of his party were captured; how he was tried, and, on the 2nd of December, executed, are now matters of history. The event created an unprecedented sensation throughout the country. It opened the eyes of the slaveholders to the insecurity of their "property," while the savage proceedings of the pro-slavery party, gained the abolitionist cause many adherents, and induced numbers to consider seriously, for the first time in their lives, the dangerous tendency of Slavery, to the best interests of the country. It was an event, indeed, which forced itself upon the notice of all parties; which

dragged the question of abolition and of Slavery in its various relations before every section of the community; which revealed the terrible fact, that between Freedom and Slavery no compromise is possible; which compelled the discussion of the two issues, in every form, in every newspaper throughout the States; which brought the South face to face with the North, in an attitude of direct antagonism, and presented disunion in the form of a substantive proposition, as a solution of the dangerous situation.

While the North gathered from this excitement new life to continue the struggle, the pro-slavery party, grown desperate from a consciousness of inward peril, commenced a proscription against the free coloured population in some of the Southern States, the like of which finds no parallel in history. But as it is in the nature of evil to beget evil, such a proceeding, however barbarous, might have been anticipated from the exaggerated apprehensions of the slaveholders, while the very magnitude of the iniquity is likely to prevent its accomplishment. The alternative offered to the free people of colour in the States which have passed statutory enactments against them, is proscription or slavery within a given term. It is estimated, that by the 1st of July next, the aggregate number of free coloured persons, threatened with exile by the new laws if they should all pass, will amount to nearly 300,000. The States in which these laws are now in operation, are, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Georgia. Florida has passed similar enactments, but the Governor has refused his sanction to them. Missouri is in the same position, only that, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, the law has been again adopted. In Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, similar statutes have received the sanction of the House of Representatives, but not yet that of their respective Senates. Maryland and Virginia are also discussing the policy of adopting similar measures. In a word, the persecution of this unfortunate class has assumed proportions so vast, that the remedy for the evil promises to become far more embarrassing than the evil itself of allowing the present coloured population to remain in their respective States. A mere cursory glance at their relative numbers in each will demonstrate the reasonableness of this assumption.

The three States in which the proscriptive laws are in operation are Arkansas, Georgia, and Louisiana. The free coloured population of the first and second, according to the last census, was respectively 608 and 2931, and of the third 17,462. It is evident that the two former may deal more easily with the proscribed section of the community than the latter, and this argument applies therefore with still greater force to those States in

which the edict of proscription has not yet come into operation. Florida with her 924 free coloured people, and Mississippi with her 930, for instance, are likely to be less perplexed than Maryland with her 74,723, and Virginia with her 54,333; and in like manner Missouri may find it easier to banish her 2618, than Tennessee her 6401, or Kentucky her 10,007; and the same difficulty must arise if the remaining Slave States with their 70,000 free coloured people should adopt a similar cruel policy. If, however, this plan of wholesale persecution should unhappily be carried out, the results are likely to prove fatal to Southern institutions. The large infusion into the slave population which must necessarily take place, of people of their own race, brought up in freedom, the majority educated, and all cherishing an intense hatred of Slavery, must rapidly leaven the whole mass with discontent, and out of such a body of intelligent men, leaders might soon arise, like Toussaint L'Ouverture, to head a servile insurrection on the most formidable scale. Nevertheless, one cannot but be appalled by the prospect of the proscription of 300,000 persons, guilty of no crime save that of belonging to an enslaved race.

Nor is this question without interest for the Northern States, which are threatened with an irruption of refugees destitute of the means of existence, and who will have to be cared for. It is not likely they will tamely submit to the consequences of a legislation which throws upon them additional burdens, and a revulsion of feeling may be anticipated which is likely still further embitter the relations of the two sections of the Union.

There is, too, another consideration which must not be left out of view, in relation to this proposed wholesale proscription. The fact was emphatically dwelt upon in a Convention which was held in Maryland at the beginning of June, for the purpose of conferring as to the best steps to secure the expulsion or the enslavement of the free coloured people in that State. The slaveholders confessed, on that occasion, that such a policy would deprive them of their best tradesmen and artisans, as well as nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labour staff, indispensable to families and farmers, producing great discomfort and inconvenience, and causing the breaking up of the business and the destruction of the property of a large number of landholders and renters. The Convention therefore concluded that the removal of the free blacks from the State, would be "impolitic, inexpedient, and uncalled-for by any public exigency." The Harper's Ferry Insurrection, however, having excited the apprehensions of the Marylanders, the State Legislature has been induced to consider the petitions which have been sent

in, for a law to expel the free blacks, or to reduce them to Slavery.

As may be imagined, much suffering has resulted from the carrying out of this barbarous policy to the extent to which it had gone up to the most recent accounts. The newspapers have given a sad recital of the exodus of these unfortunate exiles, numbers of them—and those of the most respectable class—making their way over the border, with their families, and as much of their worldly goods as they could carry, and hastening to a place of safety. The steamboats were crowded, and the public roads were alive with the fugitives, the majority of the coloured people preferring to slavery, the chances of making a new home for themselves, in a land not under the tyranny of a democratic mob.

Besides these legislative proceedings, the pro-slavery spirit was excited by this event, to manifest itself in the most violent manner. In the South, public meetings were held to concert plans for the forcible expulsion of all strangers from the North, irrespective of their intentions or occupation, to discontinue commercial transactions with it, and Committees of Public Safety were organized to give effect to these insane resolutions, dictated by the most craven fear. The papers teemed with narrative of outrages, insult, and persecution, of which unoffending strangers were made the victims, simply because they had excited the timorous suspicion of the Southern mobs. Many were tarred and feathered, ridden out upon rails, and otherwise grievously maltreated. Young and delicate women were rudely dismissed from their temporary homes and ordinary occupations, for no other reason than that they had come originally from the North. The most respectable citizens found themselves compelled to flee for their lives, abandoning home, family and prospects. Amongst these was the Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, who, in the midst of his quiet mission labour as an agent of the *American Missionary Association*, was admonished by an armed party of sixty-four public-safety men, to quit the State within two days, or abide the consequences. Twelve families consisting of thirty-six persons, were thus obliged to leave their homes. The Rev. David Worth, a missionary in North Carolina, was imprisoned for selling a copy of Hinton Rowan Helper's "Impending Crisis," and for uttering sentiments against Slavery. In fact, this report might be extended to an indefinite length, were Your Committee to detail the various incidents which occurred, illustrating the terrible turmoil in the Slave-States. The excitement, however, was not confined to them, for in the North the same spirit manifested itself by the interruption of public

meetings, and the offering of insults to the speakers. All these outbreaks were marked with more or less virulence, but the proceedings in most cases terminated only in turbulence.

Another instructive sign of the times is furnished by the unprecedented sale of Helper's "Impending Crisis," a work of remarkable ability, penned by a Southerner, and which not only shews the economical results of Slavery as destructive of Southern interests, but its injurious effects upon the white population of the South. Two years ago Your Committee had occasion to dwell upon the merits of this able book. It did not at first command a sale, and was circulated by subscription. Gradually, however, its forcible disclosures made their way, and it rose into enormous demand. The slaveholders endeavoured to extinguish it, for they felt its truth, and could not counteract the effect it was producing. Attempts were made to suppress it, by successive motions in the House of Representatives, but to no purpose. Even the prosecutions instituted against those who bought, sold, or possessed it, failed of their object, and indeed only stimulated a wider desire to read it. The consequence has been the shedding of such a flood of light upon the commercial aspects of the Slavery question, that the best results may be anticipated; for it is scarcely possible to conceive, that with such evidence before them, the slaveholders can remain blind to the ruin which menaces them, if they persist in maintaining their institutions.

But the political element has also been prominent during the past year, and a constitutional contest in the House of Representatives on the election of a Speaker, has shewn the pro-slavery party that their opponents have gained in strength an unanimity. For nine weeks did the Republicans in the House oppose the Democrats in their attempt to foist a pro-slavery Speaker upon it. The contest was ultimately decided in favour of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, the Republican candidate, by a vote of only one majority, which shews how nicely the parties were balanced, and how severe the contest must have been. The Republicans—though not anti-slavery in the strict sense of the word, inasmuch as the party embraces politicians of all shades of abolitionism, from the non-extensionist absolute to the radical emancipationist—have achieved a victory which argues well for the issue of the coming struggle for the Presidency, and which must be accepted as a positive proof of the great advances their party has made within the last four years. Such a contest as the one for the Speakership is without precedent in the annals of Congress, and is assuredly but the forerunner of others of a similar

kind, the issue of which cannot but be favourable to the cause of freedom.

Another ray of hope arises out of a recent breach in the ranks of the Democratic or Southern party, on a question of principle. Senator Douglas—as is well known—is the author of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, and a candidate for the Presidency. Adhering to the principles he professed in bringing forward that measure, namely, that Slavery has no geographical limit, but the people of any territory have the sole right of determining whether Slavery shall or shall not be established amongst them, he has declared this doctrine to be one by which he is prepared to stand. He is opposed by the ultra-Southern party, who assert that Slavery being an institution of the United States, it may be taken into any territory, irrespective of the wishes of the people, and that the Federal Government is bound to protect slave property everywhere within its jurisdiction and under any circumstances. Such a doctrine, it will be observed, would throw open any territory to Slavery, at any time, and indeed render abortive any protest or vote against its introduction. This question lay at the root of the Kansas troubles, and is one which admits of no compromise. Senator Douglas has, by his course, disaffected a large section of the Democratic party, and the division in their ranks has resulted in the erection of two distinct platforms, which, at present, appear to be quite irreconcilable. If the Republican party is sufficiently united to profit by this unexpected disunion on the part of their opponents, the election of a President pledged to Republican principles may be anticipated with considerable probability. At any rate, it is—Your Committee believe—the first time that any thing like a serious dissension has occurred in the ranks of the pro-slavery party; and as a house divided against itself cannot stand, they augur favourably for the cause of freedom from this exceptional incident in the history of the great struggle between Freedom and Slavery.

It does not appear from the Annual Message of the President, that the policy of the Federal Government has undergone any change on material points. It regards the affair at Harper's Ferry with extreme complacency. Nor does it breathe a very moral tone; for even in deprecating the introduction of African slaves—in other words, the re-opening of the African slave-trade—it lays more stress upon the effect it would have in "endangering the happiness of the present domestic arrangements" than upon the iniquity of the traffic itself, though it certainly stigmatizes it as "unrighteous." The President defends present institutions, and advises their extension into Mexico, by force of arms if neces-

sary. He also recommends, with additional emphasis, the payment of the *Amistad* indemnity, sustains the Dred Scot decision, and insists more strongly than he did even in the notorious Ostend Manifesto, upon the acquisition of Cuba, for the purchase of which he suggests appropriations from the public treasury. None of the President's suggestions have been carried into effect, it is true, but the aggressive policy of the South may be judged of from his exposition of it, and its ultimate defeat must depend upon the vigour and unanimity of the Republican party in opposing it. Your Committee are quite aware that a President elected by the Republicans would not represent thorough anti-slavery principles, but such an event would indicate a marked advance in public opinion in the right direction.

Your Committee have not space at command to record the various minor events which constitute the history of the anti-slavery struggle, in the United States, during the past year, or they might dwell upon the efforts of the abolitionists to obtain a Personal Liberty Bill in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other northern States, in order that, like Vermont, the fugitive from Slavery should be safe, once within their limits: upon the labours of the *American Anti-Slavery Society*, which has neglected no opportunity of giving aid and encouragement, or sounding a note of warning, on all points affecting the cause; upon the good which is being done by the *Radical Abolitionist Society* of New York, in circulating information: upon the efforts of the *American Anti-Slavery Missionary Society*, which sends into the Slave States missionaries pledged to preach an anti-slavery Gospel, and carry out an anti-slavery creed: upon the persecution which W. S. Bailey of Kentucky, editor and proprietor of the *Free South*, has endured in his endeavours to sustain his anti-slavery paper in the heart of a Slave State, resulting, however, in the destruction of his press and types, and other property, to the amount of 3000 dollars, and the infliction of the most ruffianly outrages upon himself and family. Nor would Your Committee omit to mention the brave men of Oberlin, who were brought to trial for aiding an alleged slave to escape, nor of the noble defence made by Mr. Langston on that occasion. Worthy of note was it that the American Government thought it desirable to effect a compromise; not, however, before the true character of the slave system had been thoroughly laid bare, and the unworthiness exposed, of the means employed by its upholders to sustain it. More than a passing comment would also have to be made upon the Rev. Dr. Cheever, who, notwithstanding the complicated dissension in his church, still maintains his high posi-

tion as a true defender of an anti-slavery Christianity in the pulpit, and deserves the sympathy of the friends of the cause. On all these and many other points, Your Committee would desire to dwell, but are precluded from doing so, for want of space to do justice to them. It may be, indeed, that the present aspect of things looks gloomy, but it must be borne in mind, that the darkness is ever deepest as day is about to break.

FRANCE.

The continuance by France, of her nefarious immigration-scheme, is a source of much anxiety to Your Committee, and it is greatly increased by the knowledge that a treaty is in course of negotiation between Her Majesty's Government and that of France, in which it is stipulated that the immigration from Africa to the French colonies shall cease, on condition that France shall be permitted to obtain Coolies from the British East-India possessions. Your Committee view this scheme with the more alarm, because it is also stipulated that the new arrangement shall come into operation only when the outstanding contracts for the supply of Africans through the French contractors shall have been fulfilled. It is to be feared that negotiations are too far advanced to prevent the ratification of the treaty, while, on the other hand, there is great danger that the abuses incidental to our present system of immigration will be intensified, and much misery and suffering result. Your Committee can only give you an assurance that this subject shall have their watchful attention.

HAYTI.

The new Government of Hayti, under the presidency of General Geffrard, is giving every indication of a determination to promote the prosperity of the community. Your Committee are solicitous that the true position of the negro race in that island should be known, and would point to the fact that it is in diplomatic relations with the most powerful nations of Europe, and entertains representatives at the Court, in London and Paris, who in education and ability are second to none of the diplomatic body. Your Committee may be permitted to express regret that the country should be so frequently disturbed by political commotions and changes, but it must be borne in mind that, as a people, the Haytians are yet only in their infancy, and have had the misfortune, like many European nations, of not being free from the influence of factions and foreign intrigue. It is gratifying, however, to note that the successive changes in the form of its Government have not affected the great agencies in operation for elevating the masses. Freedom of religious worship; primary schools and

colleges; institutions for the promotion of the arts and sciences; a code of laws admitted to be the most simple and the most complete; are not the characteristics of a state plunged in barbarism, or only emerging from it; but are rather indications of substantial prosperity, and of advanced civilization: and these institutions have been sustained alike under every change of Government. Premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and industry are offered for general competition; enterprise in every direction is being fostered; and last year some of Hayti's younger sons carried off the first prizes from the University of Paris. The most recent legislation of the Haytian Republic has had for its object the attracting thither of the descendants of the African race, who are being persecuted in the United States. To them all, it offers a home and the privileges of citizenship. A considerable number of these victims of Slavery have already settled in the country, and no doubt many more will repair to it when the great advantages held out to all who choose to profit by them become more generally known.

Your Committee submit that Hayti presents, at this time, a highly satisfactory solution of the disputed question of successful self-government on the part of the African race.

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Very little progress has been made in Holland towards emancipating the slaves in Dutch Guiana. A new Bill has been prepared by the Colonial Minister, which has yet to be reported upon, and which is said to be an improvement in many respects upon the one withdrawn for emendation. In JAVA, however, the great work of emancipation commenced on the 1st of January last, upon the plan of our own Imperial measure of 1834; that is to say, a six years' apprenticeship to end in 1866, when full liberty is to be conceded. The owners receive 6*l.* for slaves said to be valued at 40*l.*, but the rate paid is not complained of. Slavery, your Committee would remark, is of a mild form in Java, the slaves being in the same position as the Roman slaves, bondsmen for life, or bond-debtors who pay their debt by labour. They can inherit property and purchase their freedom, and one great advantage which they possess is, that free-labour is very much cheaper than their own, so that the masters have a decided interest in promoting emancipation.

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that its influence and example are producing a salutary effect on the native tribes of the interior. It has received the recognition of all the European powers, with the majority of whom it has concluded treaties of peace and commerce.

PORTUGAL.

Your Committee hoped to be able to report, that Portugal might be regarded as one of the Powers which is free from blame in the matter of the continuance of the slave-trade. They regret to have to express the opinion that she is deeply responsible for its continuance on the East Coast of Africa, while the system of Slavery existing in its possessions there is of the most cruel kind. The statements of Mr. J. L. M'Leod, late Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, fully corroborated by such Parliamentary Papers as have been published, disclose a direct connivance at the traffic in slaves, both for the Cuban market and for the French colonies, and leave no doubt on the minds of Your Committee, that even in the affair of the *Charles-et-Georges*, the local authorities acted only under the energetic remonstrances of the British Consul. The policy observed by Portugal is to close the East Coast to legitimate commerce, by interposing every kind of obstacle to the enterprise of the lawful trader. As regards Mozambique, and indeed the whole line of country over which Portugal claims sovereignty, it appears to follow precisely the same policy as Spain does in relation to Cuba, namely, to profess an anxiety to put an end to the slave-trade in those parts, at the same time, neglecting the only effectual mode of accomplishing that object, by punishing the actual dealers, and those who, like the Finance Council at Mozambique, protect them. Your Committee refrain from further observation at present, as the whole subject is under their consideration with a view to bringing it under the notice of Parliament.

RUSSIA.

The measures adopted by the Czar for the emancipation of the serfs, are progressing, though slowly, on account of the secret opposition they encounter. The work, indeed, is a most difficult one, and may take some years thoroughly to accomplish, but it is assured. The 22,000,000 belonging to the Crown, or who have been brought under that category, are in a fair way of being soon liberated. There remains an equal number belonging to individuals, and the immense difficulty of dealing with this class may be judged of by the fact, that some nobles own 100,000 serfs, and one has the enormous number of 300,000. A considerable proportion of this mass of bondsmen stands pledged to the

Crown, for advances made to their masters to the extent of more than £60,000,000, and this enormous debt seriously retards the settlement of the question. As, however, the Czar Alexander has set about the work in earnest, it is to be hoped he will have the glory of achieving it.

SPAIN.

This country still continues to violate its slave-trade treaty obligations, with the most culpable indifference to the remonstrances of her ally. Whether something cannot be done to compel her to fulfil them, is a point to be considered, and to be seriously submitted to Government, for matters have arrived at a point at which to remonstrate further is to confess inability to deal with the difficulty.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

The interruption of public business consequent upon the dissolution of Parliament and the change of Ministry last year, considerably interfered with the plans Your Committee had formed, for bringing certain questions under the notice of the Legislature. Nevertheless, Your Committee did not neglect their duty, but endeavoured to attain their object in an equally legitimate though less public manner. The inconvenience of delaying the delivery of the Slave-trade Papers until the time has gone by when they are, practically, of little use, was submitted to the Foreign Secretary through an influential channel, and the promise made by his predecessor, to the effect that steps should be taken for their production early in the Session, was reiterated. Your Committee regret to say that this pledge has not been kept. The Slave-trade Papers, due early in 1859, bringing down information to the 31st of March, were not presented until the Session of 1860 had commenced, and when produced were most imperfect. As Her Majesty's Consuls and Commissioners are bound to furnish their annual report on the state of the slave-trade within their jurisdiction, on the 1st of January every year, there does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for delaying the production of the Blue Books longer than is absolutely necessary to permit of the incorporation in them of these reports, and to this point your Committee have especially directed the attention of those who are best qualified to bring the question before the House, and who have agreed to do so, at the earliest opportunity. Your Committee are sanguine that the present session will not pass without some definite pledge being made, which shall ensure, for the future, the earlier publication of these highly important documents.

The question of a Committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the West-India Labour and Coolie immigration questions, which Your Committee hoped to obtain, could not be considered either, owing to the lateness

of the period in the session when the requisition was sent in, though this was done without unnecessary delay. A very large public meeting upon the question was held at the London Tavern on the 19th of July, under the presidency of the Right Honourable Lord Brougham, at which a Memorial to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented by Deputation. Headed by Lord Brougham, that Deputation, which proved to be large and influential, waited upon the Colonial Minister, on the 23d of the same month, and submitted the Memorial. A long discussion took place upon the various allegations that document contained against the actual system of Coolie immigration, and full particulars of the interview appeared in the principal newspapers throughout the country. On that occasion, the Duke of Newcastle suggested that a series of questions should be addressed to him, relating to the points at issue, which he promised to send out to the West Indies, and also, that it might be found practicable to appoint some one to act as a Special Commissioner, who should receive whatever evidence might be accessible in England at that time. The publication of an additional and highly important Blue Book on Immigration, rendered the drawing-up of a series of questions—as suggested by the Duke of Newcastle—practically useless, as the desired information was contained in the new book; sufficient, at least, fully to corroborate the statements of Your Committee. On the other hand, the second suggestion was found impracticable, owing to the extreme difficulty of securing a thoroughly eligible person to undertake the onerous office. The idea was, therefore, necessarily abandoned. Later in the year, that is, on the 4th of November, Your Committee addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, reiterating at greater length, and more in detail, the allegations previously made against the present system of immigration, setting them specifically forth under twenty distinct heads, and offering to furnish a reference to Parliamentary Papers in proof, or to discuss them with any one whom the Colonial Minister might appoint for that purpose. The Duke of Newcastle did not deny the correctness of the statements, but declined discussion and would not encourage Your Committee to hope that a Committee would be appointed, or a special Commission to inquire on the spot. Some thousands of copies of the "Twenty Reasons against Immigration" were subsequently circulated, with excellent results, followed up by a distribution of the letter to the Duke, to the members of both Houses, as well as to editors of newspapers in town and country. Your Committee had the satisfaction of knowing that the circulation of this letter and of the "Twenty Reasons" accomplished considerable good,

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RUSSIA.

The measures adopted by the Czar for the emancipation of the serfs, are progressing, though slowly, on account of the secret opposition they encounter. The work, indeed, is a most difficult one, and may take some years thoroughly to accomplish, but it is assured. The 22,000,000 belonging to the Crown, or who have been brought under that category, are in a fair way of being soon liberated. There remains an equal number belonging to individuals, and the immense difficulty of dealing with this class may be judged of by the fact, that some nobles own 100,000 serfs, and one has the enormous number of 300,000. A considerable proportion of this mass of bondsmen stands pledged to the

Crown, for advances made to their masters to the extent of more than £60,000,000, and this enormous debt seriously retards the settlement of the question. As, however, the Czar Alexander has set about the work in earnest, it is to be hoped he will have the glory of achieving it.

SPAIN.

This country still continues to violate its slave-trade treaty obligations, with the most culpable indifference to the remonstrances of her ally. Whether something cannot be done to compel her to fulfil them, is a point to be considered, and to be seriously submitted to Government, for matters have arrived at a point at which to remonstrate further is to confess inability to deal with the difficulty.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

The interruption of public business consequent upon the dissolution of Parliament and the change of Ministry last year, considerably interfered with the plans Your Committee had formed, for bringing certain questions under the notice of the Legislature. Nevertheless, Your Committee did not neglect their duty, but endeavoured to attain their object in an equally legitimate though less public manner. The inconvenience of delaying the delivery of the Slave-trade Papers until the time has gone by when they are, practically, of little use, was submitted to the Foreign Secretary through an influential channel, and the promise made by his predecessor, to the effect that steps should be taken for their production early in the Session, was reiterated. Your Committee regret to say that this pledge has not been kept. The Slave-trade Papers, due early in 1859, bringing down information to the 31st of March, were not presented until the Session of 1860 had commenced, and when produced were most imperfect. As Her Majesty's Consuls and Commissioners are bound to furnish their annual report on the state of the slave-trade within their jurisdiction, on the 1st of January every year, there does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for delaying the production of the Blue Books longer than is absolutely necessary to permit of the incorporation in them of these reports, and to this point your Committee have especially directed the attention of those who are best qualified to bring the question before the House, and who have agreed to do so, at the earliest opportunity. Your Committee are sanguine that the present session will not pass without some definite pledge being made, which shall ensure, for the future, the earlier publication of these highly important documents.

The question of a Committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the West-India Labour and Coolie immigration questions, which Your Committee hoped to obtain, could not be considered either, owing to the lateness

of the period in the session when the requisition was sent in, though this was done without unnecessary delay. A very large public meeting upon the question was held at the London Tavern on the 19th of July, under the presidency of the Right Honourable Lord Brougham, at which a Memorial to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented by Deputation. Headed by Lord Brougham, that Deputation, which proved to be large and influential, waited upon the Colonial Minister, on the 23d of the same month, and submitted the Memorial. A long discussion took place upon the various allegations that document contained against the actual system of Coolie immigration, and full particulars of the interview appeared in the principal newspapers throughout the country. On that occasion, the Duke of Newcastle suggested that a series of questions should be addressed to him, relating to the points at issue, which he promised to send out to the West Indies, and also, that it might be found practicable to appoint some one to act as a Special Commissioner, who should receive whatever evidence might be accessible in England at that time. The publication of an additional and highly important Blue Book on Immigration, rendered the drawing-up of a series of questions—as suggested by the Duke of Newcastle—practically useless, as the desired information was contained in the new book; sufficient, at least, fully to corroborate the statements of Your Committee. On the other hand, the second suggestion was found impracticable, owing to the extreme difficulty of securing a thoroughly eligible person to undertake the onerous office. The idea was, therefore, necessarily abandoned. Later in the year, that is, on the 4th of November, Your Committee addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, reiterating at greater length, and more in detail, the allegations previously made against the present system of immigration, setting them specifically forth under twenty distinct heads, and offering to furnish a reference to Parliamentary Papers in proof, or to discuss them with any one whom the Colonial Minister might appoint for that purpose. The Duke of Newcastle did not deny the correctness of the statements, but declined discussion and would not encourage Your Committee to hope that a Committee would be appointed, or a special Commission to inquire on the spot. Some thousands of copies of the "Twenty Reasons against Immigration" were subsequently circulated, with excellent results, followed up by a distribution of the letter to the Duke, to the members of both Houses, as well as to editors of newspapers in town and country. Your Committee had the satisfaction of knowing that the circulation of this letter and of the "Twenty Reasons" accomplished considerable good,

and though a great diversity of opinion was manifested, the chief arguments of Your Committee produced their effect. It is satisfactory to know, that since the agitation in favour of the unrestricted freedom of the West-India labour-market, the Governor of British Guiana has insisted upon the necessity of the planters consenting to defray the entire cost of immigration, as a means of depriving the *Anti-slavery Society* of one of their strongest points of opposition, and that the Duke of Newcastle has intimated to the planters of Trinidad that future immigration to that colony must proceed upon this principle. The returns which Lord Brougham and Mr. Buxton moved for last session, and to which reference was made in Your Committee's last Annual Report, have been published, and confirm the often-repeated assertion of Your Committee, that the present system of immigration is most expensive, and that a large proportion of the burden falls upon the labouring population. While, however, Your Committee are anxious to give Government full credit for a desire to reduce the evils of the present system to a *minimum* point, and to check its abuses to the utmost, they feel bound to affirm that they consider the necessity for a thorough and impartial inquiry to be more than ever needed, especially in view of the immigration-treaty now being concluded with France, and to which they have elsewhere adverted.

It may appear that Your Committee are attaching too much importance, and paying too exclusive an attention to this question of immigration, but such an idea will be quickly dispelled when it is remembered, that those countries which—like France—have already liberated their slaves; which—like Holland—contemplate a similar measure; or which—like Cuba, Brazil, and even the Southern States of America—are watching the results of Emancipation; are endeavouring to obtain immigrant labourers, and are framing their plans of Emancipation upon the anticipation of getting them. It must be borne in mind, that great as are the evils of the present system, the greater will they become, as the demand for men increases; and that while it is quite doubtful whether they can be obtained from India without a system of crimping, it is quite certain they are not to be got in China, in any numbers, without kidnapping, fraud, and violence. This assertion is fully borne out by the revelations Your Committee have made from time to time, upon authority, not to mention the very last published in the *Times* newspaper of the 5th of April, and reprinted in the May Number of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. So long, indeed, as immigration of this kind is carried on into free colonies, the condition of the labourer may not be worse

—may even be much better—than it is at home; but it is mournful to contemplate the sad fate of those who are conveyed to slave-colonies, where they are merged into the slave population without hope of ransom. Your Committee confess they do not see how Government is to interfere to prevent this kind of immigration, so long as it is permitted to our own colonies, and sanctioned by treaty into those of France. They have asserted over and over again, that to a perfectly free system of immigration they do not entertain the least objection, but they consider they should be failing in their duty, did they not seek to expose the enormous evils of the one at present carried on under the sanction of the Government.

Your Committee think it only due to the friends of the cause throughout the country, to acknowledge their indebtedness to them for their support during this controversy, and especially for their promptitude in getting up and forwarding petitions and memorials in support of the Society's request. To the Right Hon. Lord Brougham they are specially under obligation, for his readiness at all times to aid your Committee with his sagacious counsel, backed by his powerful advocacy in the House of Lords.

On the 1st of August, a meeting was held in the Music Hall, Store-street, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies. Although Your Committee did not originate that meeting, they were satisfied to co-operate to render it successful, and, though the peculiar circumstances under which it was got up, militated against its being numerous attended, the speeches delivered on the occasion by Lord Brougham, who kindly presided, and especially by His Excellency Governor Hincks, of Barbados, were most powerful and telling, and produced a great sensation. A large number of Governor Hincks' address, printed in a pamphlet form, was circulated by Your Committee, and they believe the meeting effected much good.

Your Committee had occasion to refer, in their last Report, to an address which they had forwarded to the King of Holland, on the subject of British slaveholders in Surinam. In July last they called the attention of Lord John Russell to a flagrant violation of the 7th Vict. cap. 98, on the part of a British subject named Wright, in purchasing, and adding thereby to his slave-possession, two plantations in Surinam, with 234 slaves. His Lordship instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Surinam to report upon those proceedings, but up to this time no reply has reached Your Committee. The subject, however, will not be lost sight of.

Although the question of American

Slavery is one which necessarily engages the attention of Your Committee, there is considerable difficulty in dealing with it in a manner that shall react upon public opinion in the United States. The awful complicity of the American Churches, and of the various religious organizations connected with it, is a feature in the question which seems to indicate a mode by which some impression may be produced, and Your Committee have, from time to time, at their public meetings and conventions, presented resolutions exhorting the friends of the cause in England, and especially ministers of the Gospel, to unanimity of action in refusing to countenance ministers from the United States, whose anti-slavery antecedents could not bear the test of the severest inquiry.

Your Committee, who have recently re-issued a circular to this effect, believe that this course is productive of a most salutary effect.

In connection with the movement for bringing about a sounder policy in the American Churches, Your Committee have had much pleasure in contributing to extend the circulation of an able pamphlet, entitled "A Blast from a Trumpet in Zion," issued by the *Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Association*, with a view to direct attention to the position of the *Methodist Episcopal Church, North*, on the subject of Slavery, and to induce anti-slavery Societies and the Wesleyans in England to send addresses to the Conference of the Methodist Church, announced to assemble at Buffalo on the 1st of the present month, urging it to renounce all complicity with Slavery. Your Committee have forwarded an Address to that Conference, and learn with satisfaction that a considerable number has gone to it from this country, from various Societies, and from Wesleyan congregations.

Another mode by which an impression may be made upon American slaveholders, is to advocate the extension of the growth of cotton in India, Africa, and our colonies; indeed, in any country where free-labour is to be had. Your Committee feel very strongly, that so long as England consumes five-sevenths of the slave-grown cotton of America, thus sustaining Slavery by rendering it profitable, she is scarcely in a position to denounce the sin of slaveholding. Your Committee are therefore lending their aid to diffuse information on the subject of our cotton supply; and feel anxious to see a combined movement on the part of the friends of the anti-slavery cause, to bring home to Government and to the community at large, the conviction of the importance—from a national point of view, as well as from moral con-

siderations—of establishing good government and extensive public works in India, and of protecting legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa, with the object of encouraging the natives to produce the raw staple of our manufacturing trade, so that we may not depend upon the Slave-States of America for our supply. Regarding enterprise in this direction from an anti-slavery point of view, Your Committee take especial interest in the success of the *Manchester Cotton Supply Association*, in the efforts of Mr. Thomas Clegg on the West Coast of Africa, in the *Oxford and Cambridge Mission*, and in the objects of the *African Civilization Society*, as all tending, through different instrumentalities, to the accomplishment of the one great object—the destruction of Slavery. The latter Association, in so far as it represents the movement set on foot by some of the most intelligent of the coloured people in New York to promote free emigration to Africa from the refugees in Canada, is an especially interesting effort, the progress of which Your Committee will watch with great solicitude, as the first attempt of the kind made by the coloured people themselves, to promote the deliverance of their brethren in bonds.

Notwithstanding it may appear that Your Committee have laid particular stress on one or two subjects, they have not been unmindful of any point bearing upon the cause. The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* presents a faithful record of their public proceedings, but much is done in the way of correspondence and circulating information which does not appear. They feel that very much work has yet to be done, and that yet more could be accomplished if adequate assistance were given. They believe their efforts are appreciated, and a gratifying proof of this fact has recently been furnished them in the form of a most liberal donation of 100*l.* from the Haytian Government, as a recognition of the Society's efforts on behalf of the coloured race generally. But while Your Committee confess to a firm reliance on their Heavenly Father, to raise up friends to supply the place of those whom He has gathered into his eternal rest, and to enable those on whom this great work devolves, of fulfilling their self-imposed mission to the end, they cannot behold without a feeling of deep sorrow, the gradual diminution of the numbers of their fellow-labourers in this cause, nor but be alive to the fact that their place is not supplied by the rising generation. Nevertheless, Your Committee sincerely trust, that, under the Divine blessing, they may be permitted to accomplish their work, and to see the day dawn when the captive shall go free, and every yoke shall be unloosed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1859.

Dr.		Cr.	
1859. Jan. 1. Balance in hands of Treasurer . . .	336 7 1	By Cash paid for Salaries . . .	£324 10 10
Donations . . .	85 12 7	Rent, Gas, and House Repairs . . .	217 19 7
Subscriptions . . .	161 3 0	Printing . . .	28 0 8
Reporter . . .	62 5 10	Reporter . . .	145 0 6
.. Rent . . .	140 0 0	Stationery . . .	50 18 0
.. Fugitives . . .	26 10 0	Lectures, &c. . .	41 15 6
To Cash Repaid for ditto . . .	22 0 0	Postage, Carriage, and Messages . . .	48 0 6
Dec. 31. By Balance due to Treasurer . . .	124 9 7	Newspapers . . .	24 11 7
		Advertisements . . .	18 15 6
		Travelling Expenses . . .	13 14 9
		On Account of Fugitives . . .	35 0 8
	£958 8 1		£958 8 1

The above Account examined with Vouchers, and found correct,
HENRY STERRY.

5 mo. 21. 1860.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1860.

Donations. Ann. Sub.			Donations. Ann. Sub.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aked, Thomas, <i>Bradford</i>	1 0 0		Brought forward	34 5 0	49 2 0
Allen, Mrs., <i>Liskeard</i>	1 0 0		Cropper, James, <i>Kendal</i>	1 0 0	
Allen, Richard, <i>Dublin</i>	1 0 0		Crowley, Abraham, <i>Alton</i>	1 0 0	
Allen, W. <i>Stoke Newington</i> ,	1 1 0		Cruikshank, Edward, <i>Edin-</i>		
Alsop, Robert, <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0		burgh	0 5 0	
Alexander, Miss S. A., <i>Reigate</i>	1 1 0		Curtis, William, <i>Alton</i>	0 10 0	
Alexander, Miss M. B., <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0		Darby, Mrs. H., <i>Coalbrookdale</i>	1 1 0	
Alexander, F., <i>Woodbridge</i> ,	0 10 0		Darby, Mrs. R., <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0	
Alexander, Mrs., <i>ditto</i>	0 10 0		Darby, Mrs. L., <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0	
Alexander, J. B., <i>Ipswich</i>	1 0 0		Darby, Richard, <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0	
Ball, William, <i>Tottenham</i>	2 2 0		Dent, William, <i>Marr</i>	1 1 0	
Banbury Ladies' Anti-			Dickinson, H., <i>Coalbrookdale</i>	1 1 0	
Slavery Association	5 5 0		Dickenson, Rev. W. W., <i>Ipswich</i>	1 1 0	
Baker, George, <i>Birmingham</i> ,	0 10 0		Duckett, Rev. A., <i>Jamaica</i>	1 10 0	
Bassett, J. D., <i>Leighton Buzzard</i>	1 1 0		Dundee Ladies' Anti-Slavery		
Beaumont, W., <i>Newcastle</i>	2 2 0		Association	2 0 0	
Beaumont, John, <i>Ufford</i>	1 0 0		Dunlop, John, <i>Edinburgh</i>	1 1 0	
Bell, Sarah, <i>Alton</i>	0 10 0		Doyle, James, <i>Downham</i>	0 10 0	
Bell, Elizabeth, <i>ditto</i>	0 10 0		Dymond, John, <i>Exeter</i>	0 10 0	
Bell, James, <i>London</i>	1 1 0		Edinburgh Ladies' Anti-		
Bewley, Samuel, <i>Dublin</i>	2 0 0		Slavery Association	1 0 0	
Bewley, Henry, <i>ditto</i>	1 0 0		Elliott, John, <i>Liskeard</i>	0 10 0	
Binns, Thomas, <i>Tottenham</i>	1 1 0		Elliott, Mary, <i>ditto</i>	0 5 0	
Birmingham and Wednes-			Ellis, J., <i>Leicester</i>	2 0 0	
bury Ladies' Negro-Friend			Epps, Dr., <i>London</i>	1 0 0	
Society	22 0 0		Evans, Mary and Sister,		
Blake, Thomas, <i>Harrow</i>	1 1 0		<i>Birmingham</i>	1 0 0	
Bottomley, G., <i>Bradford</i>	0 10 0		Evesham Ladies' Anti-Slavery		
Bottomley, J., <i>Birmingham</i>	1 0 0		Association	1 0 0	
Bowly, Samuel, <i>Gloucester</i>	0 10 6		Exeter Ladies' Anti-Slavery		
Bowman, Henry, <i>Bakewell</i>	1 1 0		Association	1 10 0	
Boys, Jacob, <i>Brighton</i>	1 1 0		Exeter, Collection per R.		
Bransby, N., <i>Alton</i>	1 0 0		Hutchinson	0 10 0	
Brewin, Edward, <i>Leicester</i>	1 0 0		Falmouth Ladies' Anti-		
Brown, Francis, <i>Brighton</i>	1 1 0		Slavery Association	1 1 0	
Brown, Henry, <i>Youghal</i>	0 2 6		Fawcus, Mrs. N., <i>N. Shields</i>	0 10 0	
Buxton, Charles, <i>London</i>	5 5 0		Finlay, James, <i>Harrow</i>	0 10 0	
Cadbury, R. T., <i>Birmingham</i>	1 0 0		Fisher, Abraham, <i>Youghal</i>	0 5 0	
Cadbury, B. H., <i>ditto</i>	0 10 0		Fisher, P. M., <i>ditto</i>	0 5 0	
Cadbury, John, <i>ditto</i>	1 0 0		Fitzgerald, J., <i>Woodbridge</i>	2 0 0	
Candler, John, <i>Chelmsford</i>	0 10 0		Fletcher, Dr. Caleb, <i>York</i>	1 0 0	
Cash, Samuel, <i>Peckham</i>	1 0 0		Forth, Robert, <i>N. Shields</i>	0 5 0	
Catchpool, T., <i>Colchester</i>	2 0 0		Forster, Josiah, <i>Tottenham</i>	3 3 0	
Charleton, Robert, <i>Bristol</i>	1 1 0		Forster, Robert, <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0	
Charleton, Elizabeth, <i>ditto</i>	1 1 0		Forster, W. E., <i>Olley</i>	1 0 0	
Chelmsford Ladies' Negro-			Foster, Robert, <i>N. Shields</i>	0 5 0	
Friend Society	2 0 0		Foster, Mrs. J. T., <i>Stam-</i>		
Cirencester Anti-Slavery			<i>ford Hill</i>	0 10 0	
Society	5 0 0		Fothergill, Miss, <i>Cowbridge</i>	2 0 0	
Clark, Alderman, <i>South-</i>			Fowler, Mrs., <i>Tottenham</i>	1 1 0	
<i>ampton</i>	0 10 6		Fox, Samuel, <i>ditto</i>	1 0 0	
Clark, Joseph, <i>ditto</i>	0 10 6		Geade, Edward, <i>Liskeard</i>	0 5 0	
Cooper, Joseph, <i>Tottenham</i>	2 2 0		Gibbins, J., <i>Birmingham</i>	1 0 0	
Crabb, J. R., <i>Southampton</i>	0 5 0		Glyde, Mrs., <i>Exeter</i>	1 0 0	
Cross, Martha, <i>Colchester</i>	0 10 0		Graham, Mrs. H., <i>Berk-</i>		
Crouch, E. A., <i>Liskeard</i>	0 10 0		<i>hampstead</i>	1 1 0	
Carried forward	£34 5 0	49 2 0	Carried forward	£44 16 0	79 0 0

Donations. Ann. Sub.					Donations. Ann. Sub.				
£ s. d.					£ s. d.				
Brought forward .					72	11	3	110	3 0
Gundry, Sarah, <i>Calne</i> . . .			1	0 0	Pease, John, <i>Darlington</i> . . .			1	0 0
Hack, D. P., <i>Brighton</i> . . .	2	0	0		Pease, J. B., <i>ditto</i> . . .			1	0 0
Harris, Henry, <i>Bradford</i> . . .			1	0 0	Pease, Thomas, <i>Bristol</i> . . .			0	10 6
Harris, Alfred, <i>ditto</i> . . .			1	0 0	Peek, James, <i>London</i> . . .			1	1 0
Harris, Sarah, <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0	Peile, George, <i>Whitehaven</i> . . .			1	1 0
Harris, James, <i>Southwark</i> . . .			0	10 0	Pim, Jonathan, <i>Dublin</i> . . .			1	0 0
Harris, Lydia, <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0	Pow, Robert, <i>N. Shields</i> . . .			1	0 0
Harvey, Thomas, <i>Youghal</i> . . .			0	5 0	Priestman, John, <i>Bradford</i> . . .			1	0 0
<i>Helston Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association</i> . . .	3	2	9		Proctor, Joseph, <i>N. Shields</i> . . .			1	0 0
Hicks, C., <i>Stanstead</i> . . .	0	12	0		Proctor, J. R., <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0
Holmes, William, <i>Alton</i> . . .			0	10 0	Proud, Miss Eliza, <i>Lewes</i> . . .			0	10 0
Hopkins, Mrs., <i>Spalding</i> . . .			0	10 0	Randall, E. M., <i>Southampton</i> . . .			0	5 0
Horsnail, C., <i>Canterbury</i> . . .			0	10 0	Richardson, W., <i>Sunderland</i> , . . .			1	1 0
Horsnail, C., <i>Stroud</i> . . .			0	10 0	Richardson, H., <i>N. Shields</i> . . .			0	5 0
Hunt, Henry, <i>Bristol</i> . . .			1	0 0	Richardson, Mrs. M., <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0
Isaac, J. C., <i>Liskeard</i> . . .			0	5 0	Rose, Mrs. A., <i>Coalbrookdale</i> . . .			0	10 6
<i>Jamaica, Collection at Spanish Town, per the Rev. J. Phillippo</i> . . .	6	0	6		Rowntree, Joseph, <i>York</i> . . .			1	1 0
<i>Jamaica, Coll. at Brown's Town, per the Rev. John Clark</i> . . .	3	0	0		<i>Saffron Waldron Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association</i> . . .	9	12	0	
Janson W., <i>Tottenham</i> . . .			2	2 0	Scarr, Mrs. H., <i>York</i> . . .			0	10 0
Jessup, James, <i>Sudbury</i> . . .			0	10 0	Seekings, J. R., <i>Birmingham</i> . . .			1	0 0
Jones, Mrs., <i>Shrewsbury</i> . . .			1	1 0	Shields, William, <i>Lanchester</i> , . . .	0	12	0	
Jowitt, Benjamin, <i>Carlton</i> . . .			1	1 0	Shorthouse, R., <i>Birmingham</i> . . .			1	0 0
Kenway, G. B., <i>Birmingham</i> . . .			1	0 0	Silver, Miss, <i>Woodbridge</i> . . .			0	5 0
King, Samuel, <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	16 0	Smith's Church, <i>Demerara</i> , . . .	1	16	4	
King, Henry, <i>Rochdale</i> . . .			3	0 0	Snowden, Mrs. A., <i>Bradford</i> . . .			0	10 0
Kingsman, Miss J. G., <i>Devonport</i> . . .			0	10 0	Soper, S., <i>Southwark</i> . . .			0	5 0
Knight, Henry, <i>Swansea</i> . . .			0	10 0	Southall, T., <i>Birmingham</i> . . .			1	2 0
Knott, Thomas, <i>Exeter</i> . . .			0	5 0	Southall, William, <i>ditto</i> . . .			1	0 0
Legacy of the late John Allen of <i>Liskeard</i> . . .	10	0	0		Spence, Joseph, <i>York</i> . . .			1	1 0
Letchworth, Thomas, <i>Exeter</i> . . .			0	10 0	Spence, J. F. & J., <i>N. Shields</i> . . .			0	10 0
Lindley, Caroline, <i>Southwark</i> . . .			0	5 0	Squire, J. H., <i>Amwell</i> . . .			1	1 0
Linstant de Pradine, Le Baron, <i>Haiti</i> . . .			1	1 0	Standfield, J., <i>Bradford</i> . . .			0	5 0
<i>Liskeard Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association</i> . . .	3	0	0		Sterry, Mrs. D., <i>Hertford</i> . . .			1	1 0
Lloyd, Samuel, <i>Birmingham</i> . . .			1	0 0	Sterry, Henry, <i>London</i> . . .			3	3 0
Marshall, Samuel, <i>Kendal</i> . . .			0	10 0	Sterry, J., <i>Peckham</i> . . .			1	1 0
Masters, W. H., <i>London</i> . . .			1	1 0	Stephenson, Mrs. A., <i>Ipswich</i> , . . .				
Moor, Mrs. E., <i>Woodbridge</i> . . .			0	10 0	1859 and 1860 . . .			4	0 0
Morland, John, <i>Croydon</i> . . .			2	2 0	Stuart, Capt. C., <i>Canada</i> . . .			1	1 0
Newman, W. H., <i>Southampton</i> . . .			0	5 0	Sturge, Joseph, <i>Birmingham</i> , . . .			5	5 0
Norris, W., <i>Coalbrookdale</i> . . .			0	5 0	Sturge, Charles, <i>ditto</i> . . .			2	0 0
Norris, W. G., <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	5 0	Sturge, Edmund, <i>ditto</i> . . .			1	1 0
Norton, W., <i>Woodbridge</i> . . .			0	10 0	Tatham, Mary Ann., <i>Leeds</i> . . .			1	0 0
Norton, Mrs., <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0	Tatum, W., <i>Rochester</i> . . .			1	0 0
Norton, Thomas, <i>Southwark</i> . . .			0	10 0	Thompson, S., <i>Fordingbridge</i> . . .			1	1 0
Norton, Caroline, <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0	Toll, Miss Lucy, <i>Woodbridge</i> . . .			0	5 0
Ogilvie, J., <i>North Shields</i> . . .			0	2 6	Tuckett, P. D., <i>Bristol</i> . . .			1	0 0
Palk, Alderman, <i>Southampton</i> . . .			0	10 6	Tuke, Mrs., <i>Reigate</i> . . .			0	10 0
Carried forward .	£72	11	3	110 3 0	Veale, J. E., <i>St. Austle</i> . . .			0	10 0
					Veale, Richard, <i>ditto</i> . . .			0	10 0
					Viner, Miss and Sister, <i>Bath</i> . . .			1	0 0
					Webster, Rev. G. E., <i>Woodbridge</i> . . .			0	10 0
					Williams, Dr. Caleb, <i>York</i> . . .			1	1 0
					W. H., <i>Barbadoes</i> . . .	1	1	0	
					Young, Mrs. M., <i>N. Shields</i> . . .			0	5 0
					Zachary, <i>Stourport</i> . . .			1	1 0
					Zachary, <i>ditto</i> . . .			1	1 0
								85	12 7 161 3 0